

# The Nationalist.

FREEDOM, TRUTH, AND JUSTICE.

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No. 22.

## THE NATIONALIST.

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TERMS.

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### The Rebel's Grave.

There is a spot the herd will pass,  
Nor taste its rank, luxuriant grass;  
There is a mound that flower or sun  
Could never tempt the child upon;  
But on that mound have old men lain,  
Bedewing it with tears, like rain;  
And young men, full of purpose brave,  
Come there to bless—the Rebel's Grave.

The Rebel's Grave—oh, love it well!  
The spot where true men, fighting, fell;  
Traitors to wrong, and might, and fraud,  
But true to Ireland and to God!  
Who dared the freeman's sword to draw—  
To vindicate the freeman's law—  
And from the land they could not save,  
Take its last gift—the Rebel's Grave.

Heaven be their bed! Not—not in vain  
Their blood was lavish'd on the plain;  
Not all in vain that greener grass  
Sighs to the young men as they pass:  
I see the lip, I mark the eye,  
That must send their stern reply—  
Thank God—high, yet, the flag shall wave  
That fell beside the Rebel's Grave.

### IRISH NEWS.

The lecture recently delivered in Trinity College, Dublin, by the Rev. Professor Barlowe is the subject of much laudation. The national-ists point it out as a clear indication that their sentiments are taking root in many quarters where their existence is quite unknown to the general public. The Dublin correspondent of the *Irish American* says that it was a splendid protest against the vile Act of Union, and a powerful plea for the restoration of the National rights of Ireland. Really, if things continue on in this way; if Fellow after Fellow, and Professor after Professor of old Trinity, come out in this style, and declare a patriotic self-government, that institution will rapidly rise in popular favor, and we may expect on some one of these fine evenings to find a crowd of the Dublin people marching through the quadrangles of Trinity, and cheering for the College in general and some of the Professors in particular. So greatly are the times changing, so rapid is the decay of old party and sectarian prejudices, so steady is the growth of a patriotic feeling among all classes, that such a demonstration has now become quite possible. It might be valued chiefly as exhibiting very clearly the friendly, generous, and hopeful condition of the popular mind. But that is certain to be made evident in many ways from time to time. Even now no observer of the signs of the times can fail to notice that progress is being made in the regular direction, and that "the cause goes marching on."

On the 25th ult., a most daring attempt was made to rifle the mailbags at Strabane. It appears that the mail train from Dublin, which arrives at Victoria, (what a name for an Irish village), does not stop at that station, and the Dublin mail bags for Castlebridge are hung out on the platform when the train is in the act of passing, and are at once taken possession of by the station master, and handed over by him to the car driver who is to convey them to that town. On this evening, the master was diverted from the place where the bags were for a few minutes, and when he came to seek them they had disappeared. Instant search was instituted, and the Constabulary of Soion Mills was communicated with; and, behind a fence, some distance from the station, a person named Coneskey, said to be a native of Carrickmacross, and described as a regular "tramp," was found sorting the contents of the missing bags. He had torn up and destroyed several letters and telegraph forms; but sixteen other letters were found upon him when he was taken into custody. He was conveyed to the Strabane police station under an armed escort, where Thomas Lyle Esq., J.P., a local magistrate, was communicated with. Depositions were taken, and Coneskey was re-committed to the next Petty Sessions at Strabane, and was sent under an escort of police to Omagh jail.

At the Maryborough Petty Sessions, on the 24th ult., Michael Dunne and his two nephews, Michael and William Dunne, were charged, at the instance of W. H. Briscoe, Stationmaster at Maryborough, for an assault committed on him on the 16th ult.; also for obstructing him in his duty. The defence was self defence. The Bench found that the officials were interfered with in the discharge of their duty; and inflicted the penalty of £5 on each prisoner, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment. The defendants entered an appeal.

A letter to the Dublin Freeman dated Wexford, April 10th, in regard to the late wreck on Arklow Bank, says: "I am sorry to say, beyond doubt, that the Charles of this port as reported having been wrecked is true. The crew consisted of six hands, all able young men. The steamer Countess of Dublin with a good crew of her own and fifty sailors of the English man-of-war 'Vanguard' on board, stood three hours by the foundering vessel without lending a helping hand, but left the six brave fellows to meet their fate in a jolly boat. Had a hawser been passed from the steamer, it would have enabled young and active men like those of the ill-fated Charles to get on board without any risk to the steamer or her people. Captain Devereux's loss is deeply regretted by all classes here. He was the son of Captain Mark Devereux, harbor-master of this port, who, for upwards of thirty years, filled the responsible position of master pilot at the Fort of Rosslare. Whilst residing there, both father and son were foremost on every occasion to render assistance to ships in distress, gallantly risking their lives to save those of their fellow-creatures, no matter how terrific the storm. His mate, Mr. Bossett, and the rest of the crew are also much regretted—most of them being the chief support of widowed mothers and orphan sisters."

A frightful catastrophe occurred on the night of the 20th ult., at Ballingoghra, a small village a few miles from Sligo, by which the inmates of a house, the mother and two sons, named Comiskey, were burned to death. The house in which they resided was burned to the ground, and an adjoining building was partly consumed. Nothing was found of the unfortunate inmates but a few charred bones. On the 1st instant, Mr. Burrows, coroner, held an inquest at Ballingoghra, on the bodies of Hannah, Peter and Martin Comiskey, bakers, who came by their deaths under the above-mentioned circumstances. Martin had only returned on the previous day, after a protracted absence abroad. The three deceased retired to bed at a late hour on the night of the 20th ult., the house was soon after discovered to be on fire; and before any assistance could be rendered, the bodies were reduced to ashes. The jury returned verdicts of accidental death.

At the weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Clonmel Union, held on the 25th ult., Mr. Bagwell, M. P., in the chair, a motion was brought forward by Mr. P. O'Brien for the admission to the house of the Sisters of Mercy, as paid nurses, the admissions to be as vacancies should arise in the existing staff. An animated discussion ensued upon the resolution. Mr. Fitzgerald characterized the motion as most unfair, and an attempt to endow a section of the community at the ratepayers' expense. Ultimately the motion was carried by a majority of three.

The Irish Times, of the 23d of May says:—"We are most happy to say that the contributions transmitted to Mr. Brady within the last few days, in behalf of the poor fishermen of Boffin and Shark, amount to 350l. This, indeed, will enable Mr. Brady to supply the most deserving with proper nets, gear, etc. We are the more rejoiced at the munificent response to the appeal made in behalf of the fishermen, because the Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor of Ireland cannot give out money on loan without reliable security."

On the night of the 25th ult., a fire was discovered to have broken out in the house 56 South Great George's street. A large crowd of persons had assembled in the street, and as the brigade men were laying the hose and turning on the water supply, several rowdies rushed upon them, endeavored by force to take the working of the engines into their own hands, and in the scuffle that ensued, one of the brigade men named Doherty, was knocked down, kicked severely, and the side of his head cut and bruised.

Mr. McMahon, M. P. for New Ross, recently presented a memorial to Mr. Gladstone, signed by a large number of Irish members, praying that the bill might be passed placing the Irish people in the matter of parliamentary representation on the same footing as the people of England. He received a reply from the Premier, stating that he could not give any promise to deal with the subject during that session of Parliament.

The Irishmen scattered through England are continuing their good work of relieving by means of balls, concerts, lectures, etc. the families of the political prisoners. They have contributed also the greater part of the Reddin fund. We are not aware that any sum worth speaking of has been sent for that purpose from the United States.

The case of Father O'Keefe of Callan against Cardinal Cullen has been tried in the courts. The damages claimed were reduced to the wonderful sum of a farthing. This action of the jury showed that they were not of opinion that the case should ever have been tried in such a manner; but the farthing small as it is gives the Cardinal the honor of paying the law costs.

It is stated that Mr. Dennis Joseph Reardon, of Piccadilly, London, will seek at the next general election to regain his seat for the borough of Athlone. Mr. Reardon represented this borough for five years previous to 1868, and succeeded in proving that the voters of Athlone are above being bribed by any amount of money.

The Paris correspondent of the Post announces the death of Captain H. B. Lynch, C. B., formerly of the Indian Navy, well known for his services in Arabia and Persia and his intimate acquaintance with the languages and politics of the East.

There was no regret expressed or implied at the severity of the people.

Evening classes have been opened in the Dublin Mechanics' Institute for the study of the Irish language.

On the 23d ult., Mr. A. H. Moore, J.P., of Moorsfort, received a cordial vote of thanks from the Town Commissioners of Tipperary for having introduced the Sisters of Mercy to the union hospital of that important town.

There is a vacancy in the office of Deputy-Lieutenant of the county Tipperary by the death of Stephen Charles Moore, Esq., who expired at his residence Barro, on the 24th ult., after an illness of some duration.

The aristocrats of King's county have apparently little to trouble them. The principal difficulty they have is how to "hunt the country." Lord Hastings offered to do the job on being guaranteed £400.

Regret was expressed at the scarcity of foxes, and it was suggested that out of the balance on hand fifty foxes be purchased for the district.

On the 23d ult., about twenty persons left Carrick for Queenstown, en route for the United States.

### Europe.

Spain is nobly redeeming her pledge to abolish slavery in all her colonies. The latest order is one addressed to the Captain General of Cuba, requiring him to proclaim the emancipation of slaves in that island. In Brazil, the emperor after taking into consideration the frightful consequences to which the United States government was subject because of the slavery of Africans, has issued a decree providing effectually for the gradual extinction of the accursed institution throughout his dominions.

The German press is anything but pleased at the idea of Marshal MacMahon being president of the French Republic, and various allusions are put in circulation to the detriment of his character. The Pope considers him the right man in the right place, and that may be taken as a counterbalance to the opinions coming from Berlin.

A telegram dated London, May 26th states that the House of Commons to-night, while in Committee on Supply, took up the item for the payment of the Alabama award.

Benjamin declared the Government policy on this question had been humiliating and degraded. The Government should have broken off the negotiations at a time when some sense of shame would have been left in England. This arbitration was the greatest monument of human folly, and could not be considered otherwise than a national degradation.

Sir Stafford Northcote admitted that during the negotiations of the treaty he did not medly examine the consequences for British subjects of firing the end of the war at Lee's surrender.

Gladstone said the advancement of the indirect claims by the American Government was a gigantic error. In all other respects he defended the course the arbitration had taken.

The debate here closed, and the item was agreed to.

The Daily News dated London, May 26th, publishes a correspondence between De Lesseps and Constantinople, regarding the building of a railroad across central Asia, to connect the Russian and Indian railroads.

### Foreign.

THE DERBY.—We learn from a telegram dated London, May 28th, that the betting before the start was forty to one against "Doncaster," seven to one against "Kaiser," and two to one against "Gang Forward." Twelve horses ran. The race was very contested. All the animals started well together. "Teardrop" leading to Tottenham Corner. At a distance of two hundred yards from the finish "Doncaster," "Gang Forward" and "Kaiser" were nearly abreast. When about one hundred yards from the stand "Doncaster" spurted and came in amid the wild cheering of the multitude, winning the race by a length. Time, two minutes and fifty seconds.

Comparatively few Englishmen, have any sympathy with Don Carlos or the Carlist cause in Spain, but fewer still have any sympathy with the attempt of private individuals to prosecute the members of the English Carlist Committee. The refusal of Mr. Flowers, the Bow-street Magistrate, to proceed with the case at the instigation of private prosecutors if there is any case for prosecution, is generally approved by public opinion. But a Government prosecution would be too serious a matter in connection with the pithy aid that can be given to Carlist by voluntary subscriptions in England.

The Carlist chief Don Garayzar is marching on Logrona, with a large force, and national troops are concentrating to attack him before he reaches the city.

Elections in France have always taken place on Sunday, probably because it being a holiday enables the people to make a leisurely use of what to us is a serious business.

It is rumored that a motion will be made in the Assembly to proclaim the Republic, and confirm MacMahon as President for the term of five years.

The Gazette promulgates a decree which prohibits the granting hereafter, or the use in official documents, or titles of nobility in Spain.

The Republicans have sent deputations to Espartaco, urging him to accept the Presidency.

In Spain an international conspiracy has been broken up. Barcelona was their headquarters, where they had stores of arms, bombs, etc.

A new Austrian Cabinet is to be formed. The Emperor accepts the resignation of all the late members.

Prince Gortchakoff, Russian Prime Minister, is interviewing Bismarck and the Emperor of Germany at Berlin.

### Latest Telegraphic News.

New York, May 31st.—Train found sane and discharged. The fire of yesterday in Boston subdued. Loss, \$9,000,000.

Sacramento Democratic County Committee yesterday called a primary election, to be held June 7th, for delegates to a County Convention to meet here June 10th. These are the same days fixed by the Railroad County Committee for primaries and convention.

A meeting of Republicans at Turner Hall last night appointed a committee of three to wait on the County Committee and ask a postponement for one week of the day fixed for the primaries, and other matters which will appear in the resolutions of the meetings published in the Union.

A dispatch from Washington states that the Government feels very confident of success in its suit against the Union Pacific Railroad and Credit Mobilier.

It is confirmed that the War Department and the Government will sustain Colonel Mackenzie's violation of Mexican territory in his recent fight with the Kickapoo Indians.

Jay Gould and his party have obtained control of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Stockwell, the late President, being forced out.

Captain Lafferty, with 120 recruits, has been ordered from San Francisco to the Modoc country.

Gold ranged at 17.63 to 18.42 in New York yesterday, and Government sold \$1,000,000 at prices approximating the last figures.

It is proposed to raise \$30,000 in New York for the widow of the late General Canby.

Three people were killed at the Derby races on Wednesday and several injured.

### United States.

A band of thirty desperadoes took forcible possession of the town of Codd, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, in the Indian Territory, and assailed and overpowered the United States Marshal and his posse. Troops have been sent to his aid.

O'Donovan Rossa, the Fenian exile, was on Tuesday nominated by the New York Democracy for State Senator. In Tweed's district his Tammany roughs broke up a convention of Reform Democrats who had met to nominate a Senator to oppose Tweed.

An exchange says Illinois made nearly a hundred thousand barrels of highwines last year. The Denver narrow gauge railroad is remarkably successful.

Five suicides in one week is rather a startling record for Chicago.

They have a very singular magnetic well at Fond du Lac, Wis.

### Chinese Question.

EDITOR NATIONALIST.—In previous communications, I called attention to measures which would have a tendency to prevent the irruption of the hordes of Chinese who are now deluging the land, bearing with them an old and effete civilization, that threatens to destroy our cherished institutions civil and political as surely and effectually as the civilization of Imperial Rome was destroyed by the hordes of Attila. The injurious influence of these people on our industries is but beginning to be felt; let the present state of affairs continue but a few years longer and the ruinous effect will be patent to the dullest observer. What real progress has our State made in those branches of industry in which the Chinese have been almost exclusively employed? Have they yet learned in our factories anything but the coarsest and cheapest kinds of goods? And is not this the inevitable result wherever cheap and servile labor is used? If any person doubts that the effect of the use of cheap and inferior labor in the production of manufactured articles is, the production of coarse, cheap and inferior goods, let him but turn to any of the branches of manufactures in which the Chinese have been employed; if he turns to the boot and shoe trade, he will find that when first established in this city and white people were exclusively employed our shops turned out work of the finest kind, and in women's shoes, superior to that made in the East. So fully acknowledged was this, that the importation of the higher priced shoes ceased, but the proprietor of shoe factories were not content to have monopolized the business of this coast, they were not making fortunes with sufficient rapidity and in a suicidal moment of most rapacious conceived the idea of employing Chinese, their employment became general, the white workmen were dismissed and compelled to shake the dust of the Pacific coast from their feet and return to the East; since then the work made here has steadily deteriorated in quality, and now if one wishes to purchase a good shoe he must get those imported from Philadelphia, or further east. But statistics tell the tale even more strongly and forcibly. According to the United States census returns for 1870, there was engaged in production in California in that year some 86,000 persons, and the total value of their productions

was in round numbers, some sixty-six millions of dollars. The State of Connecticut employed in production a fewer number (85,000) and yet the value of their productions was more than double that of the productions of California. How is it that a person in Connecticut can produce twice as much in value as a person in California? It is not because in Connecticut those employed are intelligent and skilled artisans, while those employed in California are ignorant and bestial Chinese coolies? Were none but whites employed in our boot and shoe, woolen and other factories, our productions would soon double in value because the white worker unlike the Chinaman, who is only imitative and never excels the pattern given him, is ingenious, inventive and progressive, and is ever aiming to improve upon what he has done. But a change has come over the spirit of manufacturers; it is not wrought by any regard for their fellow men, no love of kindred or race, no human desire to ameliorate the condition of their laborers has wrought it but a feeling of alarm for their pockets; no dread of the demoralization of the community, no fear of leprosy or plague, but a prospective loss of their profits. Let us be thankful whatever the cause, that the eyes of the capitalist have been opened, and that his conscience (Pocket), has been touched. The agitation of the subject has done good, our police authorities have opened their eyes and are actually making an effort to enforce the law, and this attempt slight as it is has already brought to light the fact so often asserted and as often denied, that the same coolie traffic that has been so long carried on in South America, Cuba and the Sandwich Islands exists in our midst.

Our Board of Supervisors too have awakened to the voice of the people and are at last moving in the right direction. Already an ordinance has been passed to print and will undoubtedly become a law to prevent them from shipping away their dead. If the earnestness and spirit displayed by all classes of people at present be continued we may hope to stop a further increase of this immigration, and once stopped the feeling of disquietude and insecurity which has checked our prosperity, retarded the growth of our city will vanish, and the Chinese who are here receiving no accessions to their number will in the course of a few years disappear, but many years must elapse before the corruption and immorality they have brought will also disappear. No European population has ever yet mixed with an Asiatic people without deteriorating, in mixing they become enervated and corrupt, fit subjects for tyranny and despotism. History teaches us, this has been the invariable result whenever the two races have come together; it was remarked and held a truism at the dawn of history. The free, bold and vigorous Greek, founded colonies in Asia, and though they rose to power and wealth and magnificence, and became countries of learning and commerce, yet they fell an easy prey to the Persian invader and scarcely struck a blow in defence of their liberties. But when the Persian crossed into Europe, to attack men not yet tainted with Asiatic blood, he came to Marathon and Thermopylae. The fate that has befallen all people of the Caucasian race who have admitted into their body the taint of the Asiatic is sure to befall us if we do not take warning from the past, and stop the influx before we are utterly ruined, and unfitted to remain free citizens of a free Republic.

When a river suddenly rises and floods the land though it may after a time retire within its banks, yet for many days, and sometimes for years it leaves traces of its destructive force in the debris of broken fences, trees torn up and ruined houses. And so this Chinese flood even should it abate now, will have left its traces behind in the hoodlum who at first could not get work because Chinamen were preferred, and becoming used to idleness would not work because he would have to work beside and with Chinamen, in a contempt for our laws, which is encouraged by the Chinese companies who set them at naught, that they may hold secret tribunals of their own. In their more than contempt for the Sabbath, which they openly violate and do not even acknowledge as a day of rest or amusement. These legacies they will leave us to say nothing of the hideous leprosy which they are fast spreading and which may require a century of vigilance and repression to stamp out.

AMOKIO.

CHINESE.—The number of the friends of white labor who have been figuring lately round the premises of Ballif Englander are highly creditable to the ability and energy of that very Irish officer.

It is said that the new French Government will adopt Free Trade as its future policy.



# THE NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 31, 1873.

## Declaration of Principles OF THE NATIONALIST. A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

Published Every Saturday at No. 5 Post Street,  
—BY THE—  
Nationalist Printing and Publishing Co.

The friends of Ireland and the friends of universal freedom have long felt the want on this coast of a newspaper which should rigorously exclude from its columns all matters not tending to the advocacy of their principles, the defense of their rights, the increase of their knowledge and numbers, the elevation of their sentiments and character, and the formation of an effective union among all sections, parties, creeds and classes of liberty-loving Irishmen and their allies.

To supply this want, as well as to contribute something towards the establishment of a Republic on Irish soil, and the spread of free institutions to every part of the earth, has the NATIONALIST been established. The importance of the work to be performed and the necessity of performing it well, has led to the formation of a Joint-stock Company of Irishmen, Irish-Americans and others, with the title given above. This Company undertakes to publish the NATIONALIST in future, and pledges itself that this newspaper shall be distinguished by the following characteristics:

1. The main object of the NATIONALIST shall be to assist in the establishment of a REPUBLIC on IRISH SOIL. As means towards that end, it will inculcate the necessity of a cordial union among all sections of Irishmen, irrespective of creed, race or locality; the advisability of forgiving and forgetting past differences; the need that exists for harmony among the different organizations of Irishmen; the futility of expecting Irish liberty from any source than Irish arms in Irish hands; the duty that is incumbent on Irish-Americans to sympathize with and assist their brothers at home; and the most efficient mode of rendering that assistance most conducive to its intended object.

2. It will advocate the cause of all oppressed peoples, and the right of every nation to its own autonomy.

3. It will favor the spread of Republicanism and free institutions among all nations, and oppose aristocracy and monarchy by every honorable means at its disposal.

4. In religion it will be strictly neutral, excluding from its columns all references to religious and sectarian subjects. This is believed to be not only expedient, but necessary, as religious differences have been the bane of many generations of Irishmen.

5. Sectionalism, or ignorant prejudices arising among men because of their coming from different parts of Ireland, shall be discountenanced, and its criminality exposed.

6. No line of the NATIONALIST shall ever be devoted to indulgence in unfriendly personalities. When, however, the principles of Irish nationality or of American republicanism are attacked the attack shall be vigorously repelled.

7. In politics of the City of San Francisco and of the State of California, the NATIONALIST shall be strictly neutral, regarding party affiliations as no cause for making any man a friend or an enemy.

8. It will also be neutral but friendly in its treatment of the internal affairs of the United States, but in reference to the foreign policy of the country, it will hold itself thoroughly independent.

9. A speciality will be made of giving publicity to all matters of interest to the Irish societies and military companies of the City and of the State.

10. The Labor movement and the respective rights and obligations of Workmen and Capitalists shall receive that attention which their great importance demands.

No effort shall be spared to make the NATIONALIST a first-class weekly. Able correspondents from Dublin, New York, St. Louis, Sydney and other important points, have promised their best assistance. The latest Irish and other European intelligence shall be given, interesting news from all lands shall find a place, California and local matters shall receive due attention, the business, farming and manufacturing interests shall not be lost sight of; original essays and reviews of current literature shall be made a speciality, and the whole will, it is expected, prove our paper mindful of the past, alive to the present, and watchful for the future. The main object of this undertaking being the union of Irishmen with a view towards Irish independence, all the obstacles which might impede that union have been, as far as possible, removed, so that the NATIONALIST might furnish a platform broad enough to give standing room to all genuine lovers of liberty. Among the stockholders of this Company are representatives of almost all the Irish organizations of California, whether revolutionary, benevolent, literary or military. While we rely on our future performances rather than our present promises, while we believe ourselves competent, as well as determined, to repel the attacks of all enemies of our cause, and while we acknowledge having already received generous support, we yet invite the cordial cooperation of all to enable us to make the NATIONALIST take a front-rank place among the newspapers devoted to the service of Ireland and Liberty.

### Night on the Minch.

The Minch (or stormy sea), is the broad strait which separates the island of Lewis, among the Hebrides, from the western coast of Scotland. Its main breadth is about thirty-five miles. Robert Buchanan, in his new volume, entitled "The Land of Lorne," devotes a chapter (whence we make the subjoined extract) to describing night on the Minch. In the ensuing conversation, which deals with some of the superstitions connected with the Minch, Hamish Shaw is the pilot, and the Wanderer is one of the crew.

"I say, Hamish," said the Wanderer, abruptly, "do you believe in ghosts?"

Hamish puffed his pipe leisurely for some time before replying.

"I'm of the opinion," he replied at last, beginning with the expression habitual to him, "I'm of the opinion that there's strange things in the world. I never saw a ghost, and I don't expect to see one. If the Scripture says true—I mean the Scripture not the ministers—there has been ghosts seen before my time, and there may be some seen now. The folks used to say there was a Ben-shie in Skipness Castle—a Ben-shie with white hair and a muck like an old wife—and my father saw it with his own eyes before he died. They're curious people over in Barra, and believe stranger things than that."

"In witchcraft, perhaps?"

"There's more than them believes in witchcraft. When I was a young man on board the Petril (she's one of Middleton's fish-boats, and is over at Howth now), the winds were that wild there seemed sma' chance of winning home before the New Year. Weel, the skipper was a Skye man, and had great faith in an auld wife who lived alone upon the hillside; and, without speaking a word to any o' us, he went up to bid wi' siller, and she told him to bury a live cat wi' its head to the air wanted, and then to steal a spoon from some house and get awa'. He buried the cat and he stole the spoon, and he was aye as ye live, the wind changed that night to the northwest, and never shifted till the Petril was in Tobermory."

"Once let me be the hero of an affair like that," cried the Wanderer, "and I'll believe in the devil forever after. But it was a queer process."

"The ways o' God are droll," returned Shaw, seriously. "Some say that in old times the witches made a gateway o' whales from Rhu Hamish to Dunvegan Head. There are auld wives o'er yonder yet who hae the name of going out with the deil every night in the shape o' blue hares, and I keened a man who thought he shot one wi' a siller button. I dinna believe all I hear, but I dinna just disbelieve, either. You've heard o' the Evil Eye?"

"Certainly."

"When we were in Canna I noticed a fine cow and calf standing by a house near the kirk-yard, and I said to the wife as I passed (she was syning her pails at the door): 'Yon's a bonnie bit calf yae hae with the auld cow.' 'Aye,' said she, 'but I hope ye dinna look at them o'er keer'—meaning, ye ken, that maybe I had the evil eye. I laughed, and told her that was a munda me o' an auld wife near Boisdale, who had a terrible bad name for killing kye and doing mischief on corn. She was gleed (squeezed), and had black hair. One day, when the folk were in kirk, she reached o'er her hand to a barn that was lying beside her, and touched its cheek wi' her finger. Weel, that moment the bairn (it was a lassie, and had red hair) began sneezing and turning sidy, head from side to side, like a mill in a fever. It kept on sae for days. But at last another woman who saw what was wrong, recommended eight poultices o' kye dung (one every night) from the innermost kye i' the byre. The gied her the poultices, and the lassie got weel."

"That was as strange a remedy as the buried cat," observed the Wanderer; "but I did not know such people possessed the power of casting the trouble on human beings."

"Hamish puffed his pipe and looked quietly at the sky. It was some minutes before he spoke again.

"There was a witch family," he said at last, "in Loch Carren, where I was born and reared. They lived there lane (alone), close to the sea. There was three o' them—the mother, a son and a daughter. The mother had great lumps all o'er her arms, and she had the daughter; but the son was a clean-bred lad, and he was the cleverest. Folk said he had the power o' healing the sick, but only in a way, by transferring the disease to him that brought the message seeking help. Once, I mind, a man was sent till him on horseback, bidding him to come and heal a fisher who was up on the hill and like to die. The warlock mounted his pony, and said to the man, 'Draw back a bit, and let me ride before ye.' The man kenning nae better, let him pass and follow ahint. They had to pass through a glen, and in the middle o' the glen an auld wife was standing at the door. When she saw the messenger riding ahint the warlock, she screamed out to him as loud as she could cry—'Ride, ride, and reach the sick lad first or ye're a dead man.' At the warlock looked back as he thundered, and galloped his pony; but the messenger, better mounted, o'ertook him fast, and got him first to the sick man's bedside. In the night the sick man died. Ye see the warlock had nae power of shifting the complaint but on him that brought the message, an' na' on him if the warlock didna reach the house before the messenger."

Here the Viking emerged with the whisky bottle, and Hamish Shaw wet his lips. We were gliding gently along now, and the hills of Uist were still dimly visible. The deep roll of the sea would have been disagreeable, perhaps, to the uninitiated, but we were hardened.

IRISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—We learn with pleasure that the council of the Royal Irish Academy are prepared to offer, out of the Cunningham fund, two premiums of fifty pounds each, for the best report or essay on the present state of the Irish language and literature, written and unwritten, in the provinces of Munster and Connaught respectively. Persons desiring to compete for either of these premiums are required to lodge their essays or reports with the Secretary of the Royal Irish Academy, at the Academy House, No. 19 Dawson street, Dublin, on or before the 1st March, 1874. The council does not undertake to award either of the above-mentioned premiums if no report or essay of sufficient merit be received. —Weekly Freeman.

ALTAIR ENGLISH.—The subjoined sentence appeared in the "Editorial Notes" of Thursday's *Atlas*. There may, possibly, (says the *Monitor*), be some meaning in it, but we confess we are totally unable to discover any. We present the conundrum to our readers, begging them to keep calm and not go wild over it: "The *Monitor* and the *Freeman* did not, because although a small boat compared with Napoleon the Great Eastern of the age, he had previously parted company, out loose the painter that had tied him to the great Corsican ship, and against the wish of the Emperor accepted the crown offered him."

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and cure of all Private and Chronic  
Diseases, cases of secrecy,  
and all sexual disorders.

TO THE AFFLICTED.  
DR. W. K. DOHERTY RETURNS HIS SINCERE  
thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage,  
and would take this opportunity to remind them that he  
continues to consult at his Institute for the cure of  
CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, LIVER, KIDNEYS, DIGESTIVE  
AND GENITO-URINARY ORGANS, and all private diseases,  
viz: GONORRHOEA, in all its forms and stages; SEMINAL  
WEAKNESS, and all the horrid consequences of self-abuse;  
GONORRHOEA, GLEET, STRICTURE, NODULAR, & DITERS-  
MAN, EMISSIONS, SEXUAL DEBILITY, DYSURIA, & PAIN OF  
BACK AND LOINS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER AND  
KIDNEYS, etc., etc.; and he hopes his long experience  
and successful practice will continue to insure him a  
share of public patronage. By the practice of many  
years in Europe and the United States, he is enabled to  
apply the most efficient and successful remedies against  
diseases of all kinds. He cures without mercury, charges  
moderate, treats his patients in a correct and honor-  
able way, and has references of unquestionable veracity  
from men of known respectability and high standing in  
society. All parties consulting him by letter or other-  
wise, will receive the best and gentlest treatment and  
implicit secrecy.

DR. DOHERTY would call attention to the following  
certificates, from two of his patients who having fully  
recovered their health, desire to make known their re-  
medial agent. It will be seen their statements are fully  
authenticated by a Notary Public.  
The welfare of society imperiously demands their pub-  
licity, and they are given more to warn the unwary than  
to sound the praises of a Physician, of whom hundreds  
of the cases can be cited, during a practice of more than  
twenty years.

A CASE OF GLEET AND STRICTURE.

DR. DOHERTY—Dear Sir: I feel my health so fully  
restored that, in common gratitude, I believe I should  
make you some written acknowledgment, for your fee  
was small for the work performed.  
I arrived in this city from the East about one year ago,  
and was then suffering from an old case of Gleet, com-  
plicated with Stricture. Being a stranger in the city,  
and believing that those doctors who gave such positive  
assurances of success were necessarily the best, I placed  
myself in their charge, and continued under their treat-  
ment until I had lost nearly all hope and a considerable  
sum of money.  
I wish to say now that you are the sixth doctor I have  
employed, and the only one that has ever done me any  
service. My Gleet is wholly cured, the Stricture is all  
removed, and my general health is better than it has  
been for years.  
In conclusion I would say to the many unfortunate who  
require medical advice, if you have any doubts as to whom  
you should employ, ask DR. DOHERTY for my address  
and call and see me. (I keep a store in this city.) My  
experience may save you many dollars, and I have not  
wished to add that in the early stage of my disease,  
I used a large amount of the preparations advertised as  
infallible cures for Gonorrhoea, Gleet, etc., but never  
derived any benefit from them.

I am, Doctor, very truly yours, L. H.—  
San Francisco June 15th, 1864.  
subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day  
June, A. D., 1864.  
A. S. GOULD, Notary Public  
(L. S.)

### SEMINAL WEAKNESS—A SWORN TO CERTIFICATE OF MOST REMARKABLE CURE OF SPERMATORRHOEA.

A desire to benefit suffering humanity, and a feeling  
of gratitude to DR. W. K. DOHERTY, induce me to  
make this statement. For many years I had been af-  
flicted with that fearful disease known as "Spermato-  
rrhoea" or Seminal weakness, the result of self-abuse,  
but till in 1855 experienced but little trouble or incon-  
venience. In that year, however, I had Seminal weakness  
to a fearful extent, which was soon followed by the  
most alarming symptoms, as weakness of the back and  
limbs, pain in the head, dimness of vision, nervousness  
and general debility. My mind, too, was affected, and was  
as much as seriously impaired, my memory, my ideas  
were confused and spirits depressed. I was averse to  
society, had evil forebodings and self-distrust, and was  
entirely unfitted for any of the duties of life. From 1855  
to the summer of 1863, I employed the very best medical  
talent I could find, and spent several hundred dollars,  
but in no instance obtained more than temporary relief.  
I had at one time concluded there was no relief for me in this  
world, but reading DR. DOHERTY'S card I thought I  
should call and see him, as he charged nothing for con-  
sultation. I had an interview with the doctor at his  
office, in Sacramento street, and his fee for treatment was  
so reasonable, I determined to try him, though I did not  
expect much benefit from his treatment. On the fifth of  
December last I placed myself under his care; in one  
week I found myself very much improved, and now, af-  
ter five weeks treatment, I feel thoroughly cured of  
all my troubles, and in the enjoyment of the best of  
health. Hoping that my experience may be of benefit to  
others similarly afflicted, I subscribe myself,  
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day  
January, A. D., 1864.  
A. G. RANDALL, Notary Public.  
(L. S.)

### TO FEMALES.

When a female is in trouble, or afflicted with disease,  
as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head,  
dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, palpitation of  
the heart, irritability, nervousness, extreme urinary  
difficulties, derangement of digestive functions, general de-  
bility, vaginitis, all diseases of the womb, hysteria,  
sterility, and all other diseases peculiar to females, she  
should go or write at once to the celebrated female doctor,  
DR. W. K. DOHERTY, at his Medical Institute and  
consult him about her troubles and disease. The doctor  
is effecting more cures than any other Physician in  
the State of California. Let no false delicacy prevent  
you, but apply immediately and save yourself from pain-  
ful sufferings and premature death. All married ladies  
whose delicate health or other circumstances prevent an  
increase in their families, should write or call at DR.  
W. K. DOHERTY'S Medical Institute, and they will receive  
every possible relief and help. The doctors offices are  
so arranged that he can be consulted without fear of ob-  
servation.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Patients made or female) residing in any part of the  
State, however distant, who may desire the opinion and  
advice of Dr. Doherty in their respective cases, and who  
think proper to submit a written statement of such, in  
preference to holding a personal interview, are respect-  
fully assured that their communications will be held  
most sacred.  
If the case be fully and candidly described, personal  
communication will be unnecessary, as instructions for  
diet, regimen, and the general treatment of the case itself  
(including the remedies) will be forwarded without de-  
lay, and in such a manner as to convey no idea of the  
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DR. DOHERTY has published an important pamphlet  
embodying his own views and experience in relation to  
Impotency, or Verily, being a short treatise on Sper-  
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# THE NATIONALIST

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 31, 1873.

"Who is subject enough to despair of the Cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom?"  
JOHN MITCHELL, Oct. 25th, 1853.

## OUR PAPER.

**Wanted, Immediately.**  
The Friends of Ireland, and the Friends of Universal Freedom, to subscribe for

## THE NATIONALIST,

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To make this Journal what it can become—a credit to the people for whom it is written—EXTENSIVE PATRONAGE is needed. Therefore, send in your Subscriptions and Advertisements at once, and make your friends do likewise to No. 5 Post street.

## Answers to Correspondents.

**BALTOVIN.**—The length of your letter obliges us to hold it over till next week. Before yours was received another on the same subject was in the printer's hands. In our next number we will give our readers the benefit of your communication.

**KANSAS CITY.**—P. O. Order received; the letter which followed it comes timely to hand, and the information given shall be fully utilized. Letter soon.

**J. J. L. NORTONVILLE.**—Your communication received. Thanks for your exertions.

## MARSHAL MACMAHON.

This gallant and illustrious Franco-Irish soldier is just now the subject of much conjecture and comment throughout Europe and America. The wildest theories are started and debated as to his present intentions and future actions. In the eyes of some visionaries, he is to play the part of Napoleon the Great, and lead France to a new career of bloody triumph. According to others, he must be such a traitor to France, and such an enemy to his own fair fame that he is only taking the present step as President of the Republic, and idol of the army, to put a scion of the Bourbons or of the Orleansists on the throne. It seems to occur to very few that he is a man of proved honor, who has ever been passionately devoted to the welfare and glory of his native land. No breath of calumny has ever assailed the purity of his character, or the nobility of his soul. Under various regimes he has faithfully served France, and whether on the burning sands of Africa, the trenches of Sebastopol, the sunny fields of Italy, or the defiles of the Vosges, France could always count with reliance on him for the throbbing of a patriot's heart, and the flashing of a soldier's sword.

The services he rendered his native land, and the recognition of those services as symbolized by the Marshal's baton and the Duke's coronet, have endeared him as a father to the soldiers whom he led, and as a friend to the millions who have observed his career with admiration. His enemies, the enemies of France—and among them we have no hesitation in reckoning the extreme Communists who would deluge the country with blood, and rule it in the spirit of terror—now charge him with designs against the Republic. Lying telegrams from points the most remote speak of the inner workings of his heart, as if that heart were a traitor's, and not that of a soldier, a statesman, a patriot, and a Frenchman. Supposing that he were a common man, and not one of nature's noblemen, let us ask what would he gain by subverting the Republic he has sworn to uphold. The monarchists of France are divided into three factions—Imperialists, Orleansists and Bourbons—and before the growing strength and daily increasing influence of the Republics, each one of these factions is powerless. Of the Republicans there are at least two parties, one conservative and patriotic; the other radical, violent, selfish and sanguinary. This last party was that from which France had most to fear, and with which MacMahon was the only one capable of dealing properly. We do not fear for the future of the French Republic. On the contrary, we look forward to seeing it march onward under MacMahon to a career of fresh glory and renewed laurels. We have commenced this week in another column his biography, and will continue it till concluded. We do not think he will dishonor the Irish race from which he sprang, or the land of France where his triumphs were achieved. We would take his word in preference to his enemies'; and in his message to the French Assembly on Monday last, he gives this formal pledge, a pledge which we have no doubt he will faithfully redeem:—

"I am animated by respect for your wishes and will always scrupulously execute them. The National Assembly has two great tasks—liberation of territory and restoration of order. I have a wish for peace and a reorganization of the army, desiring to restore strength to one and regain for France her rank among nations. The home policy will be resolutely conservative. The administration must be imbued with a sense of the law to defend society against faction, and stand as a sentinel to see that your sovereign will is obeyed in its integrity."

We are proud that a man like MacMahon is now in position to win undying renown for himself by placing Republican France once more at the head of European nations.

## THE CHRONICLE AND THE IRISH.

What the *Chronicle* may say when it deals with questions it does not understand or care to fairly represent is not always easily conjectured. When, for example, it undertakes to discuss affairs of interest or moment to the Irish citizens of the United States, it usually displays either unpardonable ignorance or blindly-rooted prejudice. If it were less encompassed by an atmosphere of reckless assertion and thorough unreliability as to its statements, we might more readily fix its position. If it took less pains to supply material for contradicting and reversing its own conclusions, it might be somewhat dangerous. As the case stands, the world is not likely to be set on fire through its instrumentality. We do not believe it has the influence necessary to get up a tenth class. Know-nothing crusade against the Irish, though we are convinced that, to the best of its ability and the utmost extent of its prejudice, it is well inclined to do so. That is, always, provided that the business of mud-throwing can be made a paying one. We don't think it can. On the contrary, we incline to the opinion that a month hence, the *Chronicle* will preach sermons of a different gospel from that which it appears to hold at present. It may have come to the insane conclusion that noisy tirades against Irishmen and bare-faced flattery of Americans of the narrow-minded Puritanic stripe will insure to its interests. In the approaching political campaign, it may be considered a fair stroke of business to excite the prejudices of the unreflecting against the Irish who are of a different way of thinking from the runners of the live newspaper. In Tuesday's number, it heads an article with "Put None but Americans on Guard," and says it means all that is implied in the advice. This is a return to the know-nothing declaration of principles. Now it may be no harm to remind politicians of a certain school that this kind of game was tried before; and that, under the most favorable circumstances, it proved a signal failure. The attempt to raise an outcry now will be a failure also, except in clearly demonstrating what manner of men the *Chronicle* folks would like to be. And it is well to gain such knowledge, however palatable may be the dose, or disagreeable the physicians. We do not concur with the opinion that Irishmen in becoming naturalized citizens of the United States should turn their backs on the old country, and ignore its claims altogether. The men who most cheerfully fought the battles of America, and who might be depended on to do so again, belong to our race, in as great a percentage of the population as any other nationality can boast of. And the particular class of Irishmen who did so is composed almost altogether of those who in becoming Americans do not cease to be thoroughly patriotic. The traitors to America are not of our kith or kin. As far as loyalty to this country is concerned, we can proudly point to the past, and confidently face the future.

The animus of the *Chronicle* betrays itself even in the account which it gives of Wednesday's target practice of the Third Regiment (Irish) of the National Guard of California. The uniforms of the six companies that contested for the honors of the day have too much green and gold for the regulation standard; but there was no necessity for the *Chronicle* to go out of its way and describe them as "piebald." After admitting that the men are of "magnificent physique," it is altogether a gratuitous and insulting assumption that the "metal (sic) of endurance would be found wanting if they were called into active service." When people are prejudiced they see nothing but spots on the sun. The Irish Regiment was admitted to excel the others in their shooting by a large percentage of scores; and yet their doing so is made the pretext for an exhibition of petty jealousy from which respectable journalists should be free. We think the *Chronicle* is a peculiar friend to the Irish, and we direct our readers' attention to the fact. We shall probably feel it a duty to recur to the peculiarity of this friendship.

## A New Holy Alliance.

When the crowned despots of Europe put their heads together to plot robbery and murder on a gigantic scale, the union among the robbers and murderers is sometimes styled a Holy Alliance. When Napoleon the First was fighting the battles of European democracy, English gold was the means of combining against him in such holy brotherhood almost all that existed of old-style king craft. It appears that at present the shoe is on the other foot. It is not England that now makes the European combinations, but Germany and Russia. The latter, however, stood grand over England while Prussia was overrunning France, and the treaty of Paris which cost so much blood and treasure to win as the result of the Crimean war became like so much waste paper. Russia has now a little business to attend to in Central Asia; and as one good turn deserves another, Germany undertakes to watch England while the northern Bear puts his paw on some of England's spoils. This is, in well-informed circles, believed to be the result of Kaiser William's trip to St. Petersburg—a new Holy Alliance, formed though still formed by crowned robbers, we are not sorry that somehow England is to suffer. But agents are sometimes made instrumental in destroying one another.

**St. Mary's College.**—Feeling that, without more space than we can this week afford, we could not do justice to the importance of the examinations and the commencement on Thursday evening of St. Mary's College, we omit all mention of them till next week.

## PROGRESS OF EUROPEAN REPUBLICANISM.

The time is not very remote when the monarchs of Europe not only claimed to rule by Right Divine, but had their claim generally allowed. The Kings and the nobles were supposed to own the land and the fulness thereof; and if they showed any bowels of compassion for their serfs and vassals, eternal gratitude was considered to be justly their due. The descendants of robber chieftains based their pretensions to fealty and service from the toiling millions on the stupendous falsehood and fraud that a benign Providence has willed to make almost all mankind lead a life of privation, so row and slavery here below. In College halls and in the public forum the doctrine was openly professed that implicit obedience to the Powers that he was a mandate from heaven, whether those powers were of earth, earthly or of the religious below infernal. The false belief that was inculcated in almost all quarters kept the people down for centuries; and tell that false belief was uprooted and dispelled there was little hope of their regeneration. Original thinkers denounced from time to time the divine right of perpetuating error and wrong; but for long years the great mass of people could not be roused to a true sense of the dignity of human nature. The excesses of corrupt nobles and infamous courts, the iron rule under which the poor were ground to powder, and the glaring iniquities which could not be concealed, made the people at last rise in their desperation, and attempt to overthrow their tyrants. Slowly but steadily the doctrine won adherents that nobles and kings were but flesh and blood like other men, and that the divine commission to which they appealed as the source of their power was an unmitigated mockery and fraud, anything but divine in its character. The reverence for those in high places went on decreasing till little is left of it, and the tendency of the age to appeal to merit and success rather than to the pretensions of birth or ancestral claims.

The American Revolution quickened the growing thoughts of the serfs of Europe, and hastened the overthrow of the old French monarchy. The madmen people in their fury sullied the cause of the Republic by gross excesses and crimes, which every lover of rational liberty must deplore.

To stem the tide of republicanism which at one time threatened to sweep over the Rhine and across the Alps till half Europe should be submerged, the crowned robbers of Europe waged along and terrible war which culminated in the triumph of monarchy on the field of Waterloo. The tyrants had triumphed, and the people were for a time in despair. The year 1830 saw changes in France and Belgium; other changes attempted, and some of them successfully carried out. When, however, the Hungarians and the Italians were trodden down in blood, and when Napoleon had made himself emperor, the monarchists rejoiced again, and boldly proclaimed to the world that a European republic was impossible. Now, they are astonished to find France and Spain proclaimed republics; and to find also Ireland, Italy, Portugal, and in a less degree England and Greece tending in the same direction. What the monarchists will next behold must be a sight to see. More of this soon.

## The Fourteenth Annual Commencement of St. Ignace College.

A literary and varied entertainment took place in the hall of the college on Wednesday last which reflects the highest credit on the professors and students of the institution. The manner of debating and the sound logical reasoning brought forward in support of the arguments on both sides in the debate "That the treatment of the Indians by the whites in the United States has been justifiable" was remarkable. Master O'Day excelled all former attempts. He is deserving of being considered as a master debater. The essay by N. Wynne on "What the United States has achieved in one hundred years of existence" and the essay by B. Tobin on "The morality of the goddess" were in themselves sufficient to prove the great superiority of teaching and instruction given youth in such an institution over that at present offered in our public schools. Master Tobin's essay in particular showed deep study on the morality of the age, and satisfied us that, while educating the youth up to the standard of morality and the belief that God is the all ruling power, the professors have taught them to grasp and thoroughly appreciate the legitimate progressive ideas of the present day. Last night the second and closing evening was occupied by the classes of physics and chemistry. A lecture with experiments was given by Thomas H. Griffin, a valedictory by B. Tobin and an address by Z. Montgomery. The appointment of award was also completed to hold over till next week.

**Hibernia Rifles.**—At an election of officers of this revolutionary Irish Company on Wednesday last, admirable selections were made which augur well for the future of the Company. We expect before many days to be able to chronicle that under their new Captain Thomas Desmond, the Rifles shall be doubled in numbers. The names of the other officers will be found in our directory.

The irrepressible George Francis Train claims that there is a method in his madness, and that the judges who ordered him to be confined as a lunatic should be made take his place. He comes again before the courts for a re-investigation.

## ROUTE FOR SALE.

A route on this paper for sale—apply at the office.

To our friends in Vallejo we introduce our friend M. B. HUGHES who visits their town as agent for the firm of MANSFIELD of Aromatic Bitters renowned. Any person desiring to subscribe for the *NATIONALIST* can do so through him.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**T. P. WALL,**  
Cosmopolitan Sample Rooms,  
No. 50 Third Street,  
(BETWEEN STEVENSON AND MISSION STREETS)  
SAN FRANCISCO.

Makes it a specialty to offer unusual inducements to customers, so that he may secure considerable

**Family Trade.**  
He imports directly for himself the finest brands of

**WINES AND LIQUORS,**

And offers them for sale at the lowest business profits. He has refitted his *SAMPLE ROOMS* in an elaborate manner, and opened in connection therewith a large apartment suitable for Society and Club Meetings, as well as a *READING ROOM* where the most important daily and weekly newspapers are on file. His importations being specially intended for family use, he respectfully solicits a call and trial of the class and price of goods he offers to the public.  
Good Bourbon Whisky, \$2 15 per gallon, or 50 cents per bottle.  
Fine Bourbon, \$3 50 per gallon, or 75 cents per bottle.  
Superior, \$4 50 per gallon or \$1 25 per bottle.  
Wines of all varieties at proportionate rates.  
my 31-4 T. P. WALL, 50 Third St.

## NOTICE

TO  
**THE LADIES**  
OF THE  
Whole State.

**Gleeson & Fell,**

WISHING TO SAVE YOU THE trouble of reading a proxy advertisement, state at once that a large portion of this

**BANKRUPT STOCK**

was unopened at the time of assignment. There still remains, and will be shown on

**MONDAY, JUNE 2d, 1873,**

1 Case Black Goods, of every conceivable make and quality, English, French, and German Production.  
2 Cases Magnificent Printed Latens and Chambrays, at 25 cents per yard; fast colors, beautiful designs, highly finished; the best goods of the class ever shown in this city or State.

We have not space to quote more lines, but we assure you of one fact, that all of the said stock will be sold at least **THIRTY PER CENT. LESS** than market value.

We are compelled to close our house two days in the week. This notice is unnecessary to visitors to our house during the past week, but to outsiders, we explain that our business hours do not afford us sufficient time to fix our stock for sale, therefore we are necessitated to close, as advertised.

Parcels delivered free, three times a day, to all parts of the city. A Special Messenger kept for important deliveries.

Wholesale customers attended to, and country orders accepted before 10 A. M. Money advanced Open at 9 A. M. sharp. Close at 6 P. M. sharp. By Order.

**GLEESON & FELL,**  
634 Market Street,  
BELOW KERNAN.

Highly Recommended by the Medical Faculty.

**MANSFIELD'S AROMATIC WHISKY BITTERS.**

No. 220 BUSH STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.  
The Wines and Liquors in lots to suit.

**RIALTO SALOON,**  
47 THIRD ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

**WATER MEARLE.**  
Wines and Liquors of Superior Quality: Ales, Porters and Cigars.

## CALIFORNIA THEATRE.

MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH, Proprietor and Manager

Saturday Evening, May 31st, and Sunday Matinee.

Will be presented Shakespeare's Grand Historical Comedy of

**King Henry IV.**

Mr. Barton Hill,  
Mr. John McCullough  
And the Entire Company in the cast.

Monday, June 2d,  
Grand reproduction of

**CORIOLANUS.**

**BELL & COMPANY,**  
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,

AND  
Periodical Agents,

639 KERNAN ST., (Between Clay and Commales)  
SAN FRANCISCO.

Papers, Magazines and New Books constantly on hand. Subscriptions received and Papers and Magazines delivered at subscribers' residences. Pri done at reasonable rates and at short notice. S attention given to Law Blanks. Music and Period bound to order.

Agents for the "NATIONALIST."  
my 31-4



The above stamp is placed on the Goods made by this Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company; and they desire to inform the Trade and the Public that an unprincipled Boot and Shoe firm of this city (a house doing a large business, and which ought to be above such a trick) are stamping their Worthless Chinese-made goods with a partial imitation of our Stamp, hoping to sell their goods as our make, and thereby injure our trade. We employ no Chinese labor, nor ever did, and our goods have always given satisfaction and built up a trade which those parties in their petty measures are seeking to deprive us of. Therefore, we caution all who wish to buy our goods and patronize WHITE LABOR, to see that they are stamped as above.  
**UNITED WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE BOOT AND SHOE COMPANY.** my 31-4

**A. GREENEBAUM,**  
(Successor to HERMAN HENCK.)

No. 233 KERNAN ST., (3d Store South of Bush),  
SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

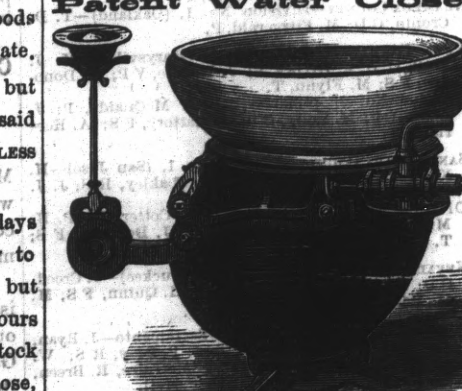
**Havana and Domestic Cigars,**  
Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos, Snuffs, Matches, Pipes, Etc. Direct Importers from Manufacturers. Terrillard's Coarse Rappee, Macaboy, Scotch and Lundy-foot Snuffs. Gall and A's and P. A. Gies's German and American Smoking Tobaccos. my 31-3m

**JOHN COONEY,**  
Bottler of Porter and Ale,

417 POWELL ST., (Between Sutter and Post Sts.)  
SAN FRANCISCO.

Cider in Bottle and on Draft, Tennant's Ale, Blood, Wolfe & Co's Dublin Stout, Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. [my 31-4]

**WM. SMITH,**  
MANUFACTURER OF  
Patent Water Closets,



523 JACKSON STREET 523  
San Francisco, Cal. my 31-4

**Shea, Bocqueraz & McKee,**

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN  
**WINES AND LIQUORS.**

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Brands of

Golden and Tea Kettle Whiskies.

Cor. of FRONT and JACKSON ST. [my 31-4]

**D. HARNEY,**

CONTRACTOR FOR  
Brick and Cement Sewers,

AND  
**GENERAL JOBBING.**

918 LARKIN STREET BETWEEN POST AND GEARY,  
SAN FRANCISCO. my 31-4

**JAMES BELL,**

**MERCHANT TAILOR,**

No. 25 Second St. (Near Market).  
SAN FRANCISCO.

Cleaning and Repairing neatly done. my 31-4

**ANTELOPE RESTAURANT**

**OYSTER SALOON.**

612 MARKET STREET, (near Montgomery).  
Open for some hours after the closing of Theatres.  
[my 31-4]



# THE NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 31, 1873.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

**THE ANNUAL TARGET EXCURSION.**—The annual target excursion of the First Cavalry, N. G. C., took place on Sunday, at Sunnyside, on the Ocean House Road. The battery comprised Company A, First Light Dragoons, Captain David Moore, Lieutenant M. M. Cook, Lieutenant John Spreckles; Company B, San Francisco Hussars, Captain John Schriber, Lieutenant C. C. Keene, Lieutenant A. K. Hollis; Company C, Jackson Dragoons, Captain M. Greaney, Lieutenant McPhillips, Lieutenant James Collins, Brevet Second Lieutenant McGrath. The officers of the battalion are: Major, P. R. O'Brien; Quartermaster, William Corcoran; Paymaster, Arthur G. Fitzpatrick; Commissary, David W. Laird; Surgeon, O. K. Broeze; Sergeant Major, John W. Miller. The target was six feet high and two feet wide, and was thirty yards distant, and revolvers were used. Twenty-nine of the Light Dragoons fired, putting 98 shots in the target. Number of hits, 93; total string, 1,333; best single shot, J. C. McDonald, a 3/4 string; the best string, Sergeant Doane, 11%. Twenty-six of the San Francisco Hussars fired, putting in 80 bullets. Private Crittenden made the best string—8%. The Jackson Dragoons had forty men at work, who put 145 bullets in. The following is the result of this splendid company, and clearly shows them the victors of the field: (The second column of figures shows the string in inches.)

Hits		Hits			
Michael O'Brien.....	4	13	Owen Clancy.....	4	51
M Byrne.....	4	20	J McEnery.....	4	53
Leont McGrath.....	4	22	Leont McPhillips.....	4	97
D Sweeney.....	4	23	James Denigan.....	4	46
Leont Collins.....	4	23	D Murphy.....	4	72
Capt Greaney.....	4	24	Wm Jennings.....	4	76
J Cannavan.....	4	27	John O'Brien.....	4	82
A Henderson.....	4	27	Martin Barry.....	4	86
E Lyons.....	4	29	J Buckley.....	4	88
N Sheehan.....	4	30	P Greaney.....	4	91
J Kennedy.....	4	41	Michael Dolan.....	4	92
Charles Dillon.....	4	41	John Clancy.....	4	10
F Bulger.....	4	50			

At the conclusion the battalion marched to the City Gardens, where luncheon was enjoyed and many toasts were drank. A ball concluded the excursion.

**The Chinamen in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company,** just prior to the sailing of the last steamer, struck for higher wages, and were successful. It seems that the company made a contract with the Chinamen for fifteen dollars for a number of years. When first employed they, of course, were worth little or nothing, but as they learned the various duties about the steamers their services became more valuable, a fact which the Chinese readily understood, and which they have taken advantage of. Just as the last steamer was about to sail a deputation waited upon Mr. Waddell, Superintendent of the wharf, and demanded an increase of ten dollars per month. The Superintendent promptly refused to accede to their demands, but when the spokesmen promptly told him that they would not go on the steamer, and that no Chinamen could be procured to work in their places, Mr. Waddell took another view of the matter, after ascertaining that their statements were correct, and gave them the increase. Now the Chinamen in the Mail Company's employ receive twenty-five dollars per month—only five dollars less a month than the white steamship men of this city.

The Board of Supervisors on Monday night adopted the following resolutions—Mr. Forbes alone dissenting—making it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine of from \$100 to \$500, for any person or persons to attempt or cause to be removed from any cemetery or graveyard, the remains of any deceased person, without the written consent of the Coroner. The other resolution provided that every Chinaman confined in the Police Court should have his hair cut off to the uniform length of one inch from the scalp, and making it the duty of the head jailer to enforce the provisions of the ordinance. The third resolution was an amendment of Order 697, providing that all keepers of laundries and laundry offices who employ no vehicles drawn by animal power therefor, pay \$16 license per quarter.

An amusing scare was caused to the deck hands on the San Quintin boat on her first departure from San Francisco on Tuesday last. It appears two prisoners had forged a note or order from this city for a box of a very peculiar shape, and on that morning previous to its delivery managed to stow themselves away, but owing to the clumsiness of the deck hand the box was placed bottom up which caused the prisoners to holler and thereby frightened the man who believed it was a ghost.

The exercises at Irish American Hall, under the auspices of the Father Mathew Temperance Society, attracted a large audience. Mr. Lumsdale read for the amusement of the audience, the Ward sisters and Frederick Strauss sang, and Professor Trucholts played the guitar. Their picnic last week in Woodward's Gardens was well attended, and calculated to give all present the fullest satisfaction.

John McCullough the successful manager of the California Theatre, has been engaged to play in St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston, New York and other eastern cities, and will leave this city sometime in August. Steps are being taken to recognize in some substantial way his services to the public as an actor and manager.

George M. Bennett, a saddler in Stockton, was arrested on Front street, Tuesday last, on the charge of having murdered street commissioner J. D. Williams of Stockton. The wife of the murdered man was arrested in the House on the same day, and both were sent to Stockton to undergo an examination.

Another Chinese sensation has been caused by the post, ing in the Chinese quarter of a placard offering a reward of five hundred dollars for the assassination of a prominent Chinaman, for having given some important information of the status of the Chinese companies to the authorities.

**THOMAS DAVIS' IRISH CONFEDERATION CLUB.**—A special meeting of the Thomas Davis' Club will be held at Irish Confederation Hall, 751 Market street, on Sunday, June 1st, at 2 P. M. Every member is expected to be present.

**By order.** T. C. MAHER, President.  
WM. COTTER, Secretary.

It is rumored that 21,000 Chinamen are on their way to this port, and that the telegrams said to be sent by the Six Companies to Hong Kong is only an attempt to lull the feeling of opposition to their continued arrival at this port.

The First Cavalry Battalion was reviewed at the City Gardens on Monday last. They presented a fine appearance and displayed good training. A luncheon formed a pleasant conclusion to the review.

Numerous raids have been made on the Chinese quarters during the week, and large numbers arrested for violating the city ordinance giving five hundred feet of space to each person.

The House Carpenter's shop of United Mechanics are very successful in obtaining signatures to the petition to Congress in favor of a modification of the treaty with China. Over 30,000 have already been obtained.

The Alta of Wednesday endeavors to persuade its readers that all the excitement about the China steamers bringing small pox is only a "put up job," to enable opium to be smuggled with less difficulty.

Speaker Blaine and a number of Eastern friends are on a visit to this State. Their present residence is the Grand Hotel.

**FATHER MATHW SOCIETY.**—Following are the names of the winners, and the prizes which they won, at the late picnic of the Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, at Woodward's Gardens, French parkland beds, presented by the United Workingmen's Boot and Shoe Factory, won by C. W. Brown; two sets of neckties and earrings, presented by Mrs. McMahon, won by Miss Leahy and Miss Lulu Ward; a tobacco box, presented by B. O. Duffy, won by Alexander Lumsden; a purse and box of perfume, presented by Dr. H. S. Baldwin, won by Miss Allen Kane and Mrs. R. Barnes; soup tureen, presented by George H. Tay & Co., won by Mrs. Donovan; an album, presented by Mr. H. Divine, won by Mrs. Walsh; cans of fruit, presented by a member, won by Masters Roberts and Lamio; barrel of flour, presented by the Committee, won by H. E. Smith; order for a hat, presented by J. P. Fitzpatrick, won by Harry Bush.

**W. V. GAFFEY,** having made extensive alterations in his premises, 25 Second street, and laid in a new and well-assorted stock of wines, liquors and cigars, calculates that, by continued attention to the requirements of his patrons, and by giving a good article at moderate rates, he will considerably extend his business. By reference to his advertisement in another column, it will be seen that he challenges competition in the matter of Dublin and Cork whiskeys, English ale and Irish porter, French and California wines and brandies. Go for yourself, and sample the articles.

Recently our friend, John T. Kelly, 840 Market street, was the recipient of a valuable testimonial which fully marks the esteem in which he is held by his friends. The gift consists in a very fine silver case-piece, worth \$300, and suitably inscribed. The presentation speech was made by Mr. J. B. Daly, an agreeable reunion followed.

We have to compliment the Third Regiment (Irish) N. G. C. on the excellent shooting which characterized their recent target practice. The shooting of the First and Second Regiments was very good, but yet a long way in the rear of the hits made by the Boys in Green.

The bakers of this city have determined to keep holy the Sabbath for the future.

The Morning Bulletin is deferred and the Post bids fair to drive the Evening Bulletin from the field.

C. C. of the National Guard is five hundred dollars richer, they having won the regimental prize.

Great preparations are being made for a grand picnic on the Fourth of July.

Yesterday the public schools closed for a six weeks' vacation.

## The St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance.

**ITS OBJECT.**—This Association, according to its Prospectus, is formed for a Patriotic Brotherhood, embracing within its membership all male citizens who claim descent from, or who have been natives of Ireland—to unite in a protective alliance and mutual self-defence organization for the general welfare of its members; to maintain civil and religious liberty, political and social rights, irrespective of class or creed; to protect and extend charity to the widow and orphan, through the aid of benevolent institutions, to foster and promote kindly enquiries and relief for the friendless and unprotected emigrant who may be cast upon the highways of our adopted country; and whilst the chief aims of the Association shall be the welfare and happiness of our Irish brothers and sisters, our Christian motto shall be, "Friendship to all—enmity to none." The Society is scarcely four years established. Its success is unparalleled, and now numbers 33,000 members, in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey.

A branch for this city has recently been established, for which the following officers have been elected:

National Delegate,	J. G. BROWN,
Secretary,	J. W. GORDON,
State Delegate,	P. ELYNN,
Secretary,	J. O'HARE,
County Delegate,	J. McDERMOTT,
General President,	T. F. WALSH,
Secretary,	M. ELYNN,
Treasurer,	J. T. KELLY.

The Association holds its regular meetings on the first and last Wednesday of every month at Charter Oak Hall, Market street, San Francisco.

We will next week refer more at length to its objects and workings. The character of the officers mentioned is *prima facie* evidence of its respectability.

## M. Thiers and French Military Affairs.

A French correspondent, himself belonging to the army, writes that the real reason for the unlooked-for delay in the reorganization of the national forces arose almost entirely from M. Thiers' constant interference with those immediately responsible. The President, he says, lives entirely in the past. He believes to this day in the absolute super-excellence of the Grand Army of 1806-'7, and desires therefore not to go forward but backward, and to create afresh what in truth prepared the ruin of the old Empire on its reverse in Russia. Thus he is completely opposed to the law of organization approved by the committee, who were entirely in favor of a corps arrangement, modelled on that of Prussia, only varied according to the conditions of French life. Instead of this, he insists on submitting a plan of his own to the Assembly, in which this local organization is applied only to the second line of defense, the territorial army, and which therefore ignores as regards the active army the greatest of modern military improvements. In the same spirit he is perpetually interfering with minor reforms proposed by the War Office, forbidding such as a departure from the glorious traditions of Napoleon the First. Marshal MacMahon will put a change in all that, and will be the first to do so.

**MR. O'KELLY'S CASE.**—Mr. O'Kelly, the Cuban correspondent of the New York Herald, now in prison at Santiago de Cuba, on a charge of having entered the insurgent lines, despite the warning of the Spanish authorities, it appears, having his chances of escape lessened by the injudicious interference of the Commander of the British gunboat "Plover." That officer has just demanded the removal of O'Kelly to Havana for trial, an immediate change from his present place of unhealthy confinement, and other measures for the mitigation of his imprisonment. The Spanish officials will not, it is reported, brook this kind of semi-detention, and hence the Spanish Government will be only complicated, without benefitting Mr. O'Kelly.

## Maurice Patrick McMahon.

DUKE OF MAGENTA.

This distinguished soldier and statesman, claims justly as illustrious a lineage as any monarch of Europe. He is of the blood-royal of Ireland and a scion of the elder house of the O'Briens. We shall not attempt to trace his lineage, for that sort of thing renders generally (unless they are individually interested) skip over particularly dry; and, certainly, the mere catalogue of names is like the rattling of dry bones.

But the origin of the McMahon family in France is as interesting as a romance; and let not the reader doubt the story; for it is sworn to in solemn evidence among the archives of Burgundy and Paris.

There lived near their ancestral estates, Clondarlow and Connaught, two brothers; but those confiscated estates were no longer theirs. One of these was Bishop McMahon, whose existence with a price on his head, was treason against English law; the other was Patrick Maurice, his brother, a young physician.

Dr. McMahon found he could not succeed in his profession in Ireland—for was he not an Irish malignant? (for this was the name by which the atrocious English ruffians of that and earlier days described the Irishmen whose crime was to defend their properties from plunder and their lives from slaughter)—an Irish malignant of the oldest and most royal blood? He, therefore, found it was time to clear out; and emigrated to France. What his ultimate object was is not recorded; but he delayed some time in a Burgundian town, where he acquired some reputation by healing the sick—for which philanthropic conduct he was paid in reputation only.

But a noble and beautiful young lady; the Marquise (or, as the English would say, Marchioness) D'Egilly, who occupied a lordly chateau in the neighborhood, a Marquise in her own right, with the power of conferring the title and lands on the man she should marry, was lying dangerously ill; and in fact all the doctors had given her case up as hopeless. But the humble retainers of the castle talked of the wonderful cures which the young Irish doctor had performed among the poor; and McMahon was sent for.

It was very wisely argued that, as the young lady's chances of life had been given up by the oldest of the faculty in the province, the strange doctor could do her no extra harm. He did come; and his treatment seemed almost miraculous. What the young lady's ailment was we do not know; but, most decidedly, after young McMahon's advent, she rallied rapidly (could it have been a sort of electric or magnetic sympathy), and she speedily grew well under his care. In gratitude for something more (for charming young girls do not waste gratitude on handsome young doctors who will accept something more tender, and make a tender return)—she gave the man who saved her from death her heart first, then her hand, and then her title and estates. Therefore, Maurice Patrick McMahon, descendant of the eldest son of Kennedy, King of Munster (who had whipped the Danes, as his second son was destined to destroy their power in Ireland forever, at Clontarf), became lord of the Burgundian Marquise of D'Egilly, a member of the provincial parliament, and a peer of France.

His lineage and representative is the present McMahon, Marquis D'Egilly, whose youngest brother is the Marshal Duke of Magenta, Maurice Patrick McMahon, the greatest living soldier and the most successful Algerian governor of France.

McMahon, the youngest member of a noble house, became early a soldier, and he was well received at the Court, where he held an appointment near the person of the king. But the luxurious dawdling of a court did not suit the tone of mind of a young fellow thirsting for military adventure, and he procured an exchange into a regiment departing for Algeria. Here he most distinguished himself by his military skill, his reckless bravery, and his wonderful faculty of conciliating the natives. And, surely, it was no small distinction to win fame side by side with such splendid soldiers as Changarnier, Pelissier, Cavaignac, the gallant Breton Lamoriciere (organizer of the indomitable Zouaves) and a host of others. Rapidly he rose from rank to rank, and in each one made a name, and the soldiers began to feel, with the instinct of brave men, that he was a commander on whose judgment and bravery they could rely in any crisis. In many a desperate fight, such as that of Constantine, he distinguished himself above even the men we have just mentioned.

[To be Continued.]

## News from the Mines.

The Superintendent of the Belcher writes that the ore breasts on the various levels are all looking well, but especially on the 1200 and 1300-foot levels, where a very marked improvement in the character of the ore is at once observable throughout the mine. The south drift on the 1300-foot level is in 174 feet south of the Crown Point line, and is being pushed forward. The daily yield of the mine from the different levels is about 550 tons.

A letter from the Pioche mine, dated May 21st says: "The improvement mentioned in the east drift, first station, in my last letter, still holds out. There is more ore of better quality than we have had in that drift for months. An assay from that point yesterday gave \$222 per ton. The raise from the level below is getting along well and the ground is favorable. We have 130 tons of ore in dump. Car samples for 16th \$248 00; 17th, \$292 75; 19th, \$253 01; 20th, \$309 90.

The clean up at the Eureka (Grass Valley), for the week ending May 24th, with the ten-stamp mill, was 1,340 ounces amalgam. The Superintendent says: "We have cut through the ledge in the bottom, east drift. The ledge is only twelve inches wide, and looks very poor but it is well defined. I have stopped the west drift. There is nothing in it the least encouraging."

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

Thompson's Patent Gun, for sale at the Government and James Brown, 228 Market street. Warranted to be the best in the world. For sale by all dealers in firearms. All returning all new and old.

The Hibernia Hall, 248 Third Street, is newly fitted up in a superb style, and is for the accommodation of large parties, for the purpose of giving a ball. It is one of the most beautiful halls in the city. The new arrangements deserve the attention of the public. In this hall the movements of the audience create no noise. Silence is the ally of elegance.

GALLAND'S VEGETABLE COCAINE DIET is now acknowledged to be the best remedy known for all throat and lung complaints. Physicians and all that have ever used them recommend them.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**—An article that will firmly mend Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, Statuary, Meerschaum, Dolls, Toys, Leather, and all ordinary household articles likely to be broken, is as dispensable as it is valuable. These requisites are to be found in the well known GIANT CEMENT, which is put up in tin cans only. It invariably gives satisfaction, and is now for sale by druggists, stationers, grocers, and the Giant Cement Company, No. 417 Washington street (opposite the Post Office) San Francisco.

## FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES For Hire.

Richard Dowling, Proprietor.  
Horses, Carriages, and Buggies for hire at the most reasonable rates.  
No. 610 Howard street, between Second and New Montgomery, San Francisco. my24-tf

## SAND BROTHERS, Fashionable Hair Dressers,

No. 23 THIRD STREET near Stevenson,  
—AND—  
No. 50 FOURTH STREET, near Mission,  
SAN FRANCISCO. my24-tf

## C. MOENNING, DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Builders Hardware, Cooper and Carpenter Tools, Etc., Etc. Stoves and Tinware.  
No. 186 Fourth street, between Mission and Howard San Francisco.  
Roofing and all other kinds of Jobbing promptly attended to. my24-tf

## WASHINGTON HOTEL,

519 MISSION STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.  
Between First and Second.  
Board and Lodging per week \$4 50  
Board and Lodging per Day 1 00  
Single Meals 25  
Lodging per Night 50 and 25  
Passengers and Baggage taken to this house free of charge. JOHN MURRAY, Proprietor. my24-tf

## M. RYAN'S SALOON,

134 FOURTH STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.  
Between Market and Mission.  
A First-Class Table. Best Quality of Liquors, English and Irish Ale and Porter constantly on hand. my24-tf

## CENTRAL HOTEL,

814 and 816 Sansome St., near Broadway. SAN FRANCISCO.

Superior accommodations for families. All the rooms furnished with the best spring beds, and every attention paid to the comfort of guests.  
Board and Lodging per week \$6 00  
Board per week 4 00  
Single Meals 25  
Lodging per Night 25 and 50  
The Central Hotel Coach will be at every Railroad Depot and Steamboat Landing, to convey passengers and baggage to the house free of charge.  
MICHAEL FARRELL, Proprietor. (Late of the Brooklyn House.) my24-tf

## O'BRIEN & WARD, Employment Office,

510 Montgomery street, between Clay and Merchant, San Francisco.  
Hotels, Private Families and Employers of every description promptly supplied with the very best Male and Female Help, without trouble or expense.  
Write or apply to  
O'BRIEN & WARD, San Francisco. my24-tf

## THOMAS REID, Coal and Wood Dealer,

956 Mission street, between Fifth and Sixth, (North side) San Francisco.  
All kinds of Coal and Wood constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest possible cash prices.  
Bellingham Bay, Mount Diablo, West Hartley, Coos Bay, Sydney and Hard Coal, Coke and Charcoal delivered to any part of the city free of charge. my24-tf

## JOHN T. KELLY'S Bar and Billiard Rooms,

640 MARKET STREET, Opposite Fourth street. SAN FRANCISCO.  
Finest quality of Ales, Wines, Liquors and Cigars. my24-tf

## KANE & McGUIRE, Dealers in...

## Poultry and Game,

Stalls 4-4 and 45, Occidental Market, Sutter Street  
All kinds of Poultry and Game constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest possible cash prices.  
Consignments solicited, and orders promptly attended to and Delivered Free. my24-tf

## E. RIORDAN & SONS,

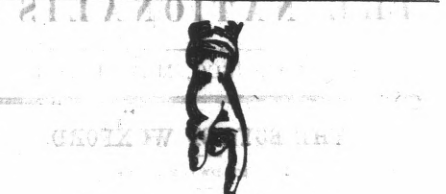
No. 237 1/2 HAYES STREET, San Francisco.  
Makers of all kinds of Men's and Boys' Custom Made, Boots, Shoes and Breeches.  
Also—Misses' and Children's Shoes.  
Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. my24-tf

## W. V. Gaffey,

Importer, Wholesale Dealer, and Jobber in  
French Wines and Liquors.  
CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES,  
No. 25 Second street, near Stevenson, (opposite the Grand Hotel, San Francisco.)  
S. F. VIGOROUS OF WHISKIES—Jameson's, Cassell's and Cutler's. my24-tf

## Nathaniel Curry & Brother,

SHOOTING RIFLES AND GUNS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
Have constantly on hand, Henry's, Spencer's, Sharp's and Colt's Repeating Rifles. Also, Cartridges of every description.  
No. 115 Sansome Street, Between Pine and Bush. SAN FRANCISCO.  
M. R. Kelly Agents for the Pacific Coast for the Sale of the genuine Derringer Pistols. Repairing of every description done in the neatest manner, and warranted. my24-tf



## The Cheapest Dry Goods Store

San Francisco

## J. J. O'BREN'S,

606 Market Street.

Our Prices are now arranged to Suit the Times.

BLACK SILKS, COLORED SILKS, STRIPED SILKS, JAPANESE SILKS, IRISH POPLINS, 25 PER CENT LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES

Japanese, Striped, and Figured Poplins, now 12 1/2 cents a yard.  
Handsome Striped and Plain Poplins, 15, 20, and 25 cents a yard.  
Fine All Wool Dressing Cloths (all colors), 37 1/2 cents a yard.  
Plain Pongee Poplins, reduced to 30 cents a yard.  
All Stripes Dress Goods Reduced to Half Price.  
Broche and Striped Shawls Reduced to Half Price.  
300 pieces French Corded Pique (60-cent quality), 25 cents a yard.  
Grass Linens, Percales, and Chambrays, all reduced.  
100 pieces Tasseo Linens (new fabric), 12 1/2 cents a yard.  
Hand Loom Table Linens (50-cent quality), 30 cents a yard.  
Large Size All Linen Napkins 85 cents a dozen, and upward.  
Large Size All Linen Towels, 90 cents a dozen, and upward.  
Marseilles Spreads marvelously cheap.  
All widths and makes of Sheetings, reduced in price. Wamatta, New York Mills, Lonsdale, White Rock, and all good brands of Muslins SOLD AT ACTUAL COST.  
Nottingham Lace and Lace Curtains Cheap.

## Black Goods OFFERED Remarkably Cheap!

A few lots of Soiled Hosiery, cheap.  
Ladies' Merino Underwear, cheap.  
French Wore Corsets, from 25 cents a pair upward.  
500 dozen Ladies' and Gents' French Kid Gloves (slightly soiled), 60 cents a pair.  
A Call Respectfully Solicited.

## J. J. O'BRIEN,

606 Market Street, Near Montgomery.

Samples and Price Lists sent free, on application, to any part of the State or Pacific Coast. my17-tf

## P. H. MORRISSEY'S Family Grocery Store

N. W. cor. Fifth and Tehama Sts.  
Continues to supply Families with  
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Wines and Liquors of the Best Quality constantly on hand.  
The business continues to be conducted by Mr. P. H. MORRISSEY, who does his best to give satisfaction to customers. my17-tf

## John Ward,

Roofing and Asphaltum Worker.  
Work Warranted from 6 to 7 Years.

All orders left at the southwest corner of Third and Stevenson streets executed with the utmost dispatch. my3-tf

## NOTICE

THISTLETON'S JOLLY GIANT, the only Comic Paper on the Pacific Coast, is now out. Lots of Fun, Splendid Pictures of the Daily Press, Emperor Norton, Arnold, the Diamond Swindler, many curious things, and what the CHRONICLE, the "Live Paper," saw in the Moon. For sale by Newsboys, and all the News Dealers on the Coast. Price, Ten Cents. Office, No. 9 Port street. my3-tf

## Empire Hotel,

311 and 313 PACIFIC STREET.  
BET. BATTERY AND SANSOME, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE, all word had. SAN FRANCISCO. my24-tf

## FRED BATES,

LAURA FAIR LETS THE "WOLF OUT OF THE FOLD." THISTLETON'S "The Wolf in the Fold" is now out. Lots of Fun, Splendid Pictures of the Daily Press, Emperor Norton, Arnold, the Diamond Swindler, many curious things, and what the CHRONICLE, the "Live Paper," saw in the Moon. For sale by Newsboys, and all the News Dealers on the Coast. Price, Ten Cents. Office, No. 9 Port street. my3-tf

## P. M. TONER & BROTHER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Hams, Bacon, Lard, Etc., Etc.  
No. 20, Occidental Market, (Bulwer street side), San Francisco.  
Particular attention paid to country consignments. All orders promptly attended to. Goods delivered free of charge. my24-tf











# THE NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 31, 1873.

[From the Dublin Irishman of May 10th.]

## More Coercion.

The Liberal Government is about to send another message of its love to Ireland. This may astonish men who believe it has shown itself niggardly in refusing all measures of amelioration demanded, during the present session, by the people of Ireland. It is quite true that it has rejected with contempt each and every request, with scarce a single exception, which the Irish have preferred.

It has refused a completion of Amnesty. It has refused to censure or prosecute English journals who denounced our Irish jurors as "perjurers and murderers."

It has refused to grant any revision of the Land Act, in the direction desired by the tenants.

It has refused to allow our fisheries to be placed on a footing of equal privilege with those of Scotland in the matter of State Endowments. It has refused ample redress of the education grievance and a just settlement of the University question.

It has refused to consent to a proposal, unanimously endorsed by all Irish parties, that the Irish State should be allowed to purchase, consolidate, and cheapen her railways, at her own expense.

Remembering these facts, it should naturally amaze us, to learn that, of its own mere motion, the Liberal English Government is about to make a manifestation of its sentiments towards Ireland by spontaneously bringing in and carrying through Parliament a most important Act relating to Ireland exclusively.

But it is another Coercion Act. No nation on earth has offered so little pretext for the enactment of Coercion Laws and Algerine Acts as has the Irish Nation for the past two years. Whilst in England, criminals with blood-dripping hands have stood in horrid crows in the dock—or in still greater number have escaped punishment of hideous crimes—in Ireland the sheriffs have had the pleasing duty of presenting the judges with innumerable white gloves, symbols of the peace and innocence of the land.

During these two years, the English Home Secretary has received and saved from death more convicted murderers in Britain than there have been murders committed in Ireland. Yet there is to be a new Coercion Act for Ireland! Upon our future must fall the shadow of fetters, though in our present, as in our past, there is not the faintest pretext that Ireland requires a Coercion Act more than England—unless our superior freedom from crime afford a pretext.

## Monk and McMahon.

Berlin opinion reckons that McMahon will in France re-enact the game played by General Monk in England after the death of Oliver Cromwell. Monk had an army of eight or ten thousand men under his command in Scotland. Nobody had confidence in the ability of Richard Cromwell. The Republican leaders were divided among themselves, suspicious of one another, afraid of the army and without a fixed policy. The tyranny of Oliver had disgusted the best friends of the commonwealth, and yet those friends were jealous of each other and would not harmonize. The army leaders were also mutually suspicious. The whole country was in political chaos. Hasselrig and Vane quarreled. Fleetwood wanted to make himself dictator. There was neither a party in the army nor in the parliamentary set. Nothing was more natural, nor easier under the circumstances, than the accession of Charles II. if he could obtain one General to back his cause. Monk was won over by the offer of a high patent of nobility, and the restoration was completed without bloodshed. Affairs in France are not parallel. There is a strong and united party of Republicans. They have the greater part of the army and nine-tenths of the nation with them. The monarchists are not united. McMahon has nothing to expect by selling himself to the Bourbons, and owes them nothing in gratitude compared with his obligations to the late Emperor. If he sells out it will be from gratitude, and his great debt of gratitude is due to the Bonapartes. In any event, he could not betray the public without provoking a civil war, and raising a revolution the end of which would likely be in the establishment of the Commune and a bitter persecution of the nobility. In England it was the Commonwealth that was detested, or rather the ambition of one and the inability of another party of its leaders, just before the movement of General Monk for the restoration of Charles Stuart. In France it is the monarchy and the empire which are in bad odor and wanting in public confidence, and the republic which has the prestige of saving the country from the foreigners and paying off its mountain of debt, when every term of monarchy had failed.—*Sacramento Union.*

## Irish News.

Deportation of Paupers. On the 18th, the Waterford Guardians were engaged in discussing this question. Notwithstanding recent legislation, the melancholy and inhuman spectacle is still presented of poor people of Irish birth, who have given England or Scotland their manhood, and whose home and family are in these countries, being, the moment they ask for relief, deported to Ireland. There is no spectacle so heartrending as that of the poor creatures, English in all but name, transported from the country they have enriched the moment the bitter hand of need seized them. The law on the subject requires immediate amendment.—*Freeman.*

On the 7th instant, the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, gave judgment against Father O'Keefe in his action against Cardinal Cullen for defamation, holding that, though the Pope's order was illegal, Father O'Keefe had accepted his jurisdiction, and no action could therefore lie.

Mr. J. H. Barry (or Barry), said to be a Barrister, of Dublin, Ireland, who was a passenger by the steamship Sarmatian, accidentally fell from the wharf into the river, Quebec, Canada, on Monday, 12th inst., and was drowned.

## The Michel Testimonial.

The movement in favor of getting up such a testimonial to John Michel as will do honor to the cause he has so long and ably advocated is taking practical shape. The funds for that purpose are being forwarded to the office of the Dublin Irishman, though there are so many pressing calls on the people at home, that we must come to their aid, if we are sincere in our professions of esteem for Mr. Michel. From a number of letters sent to Mr. Pigott, we select one written by Ralph Varian, one of the leading Young Irelanders imprisoned under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act in 1848.

CLANMEE VIEW, BLACKROCK, CO. CK.

DEAR SIR—An expression of grateful esteem from the Irish Nation to the patriot-exile John Michel, is, assuredly, well projected by you. If it never went beyond a splendidly, appropriately, artistically-illustrated gold-framed address, it would be worth sending across the Atlantic Ocean, and it would, I am sure, be accepted by him with a thrill of pleasure which we should be delighted to be the means of conveying to his noble heart, and to his children, and his children's children, a prized testimonial of a grateful people, not unmindful of their noble man. To ourselves and other nations it will prove that it is not with us "out of sight—out of mind." And furthermore, and still far more, the glorious fact that, though our nationhood is to-day unrecognized in Europe, we hold all the elements in our heart of hearts, for the formation of a secure commonwealth; and that, in the mutability of nations and the grand cycles of human progression, we are moving steadily to that aspiring goal—a recognized and materially achieved liberty.

But, in addition to this beautiful testimony of our regard, we can, poor though we be, easily add a testimonial of mint-marked gold. For myself, I shall be glad to contribute my mite—one guinea—and my wife ("Finola") will feel proud to contribute another.

The services of John Michel to Ireland are of a heroic nature. No huckster. No trader. A noble man he is. Thus did he say in his day: "We must establish a liberty for all creed, and for no creeds." "We must have toleration for the Baptist, the Anabaptist, the High Church, the Low Church, the Presbyterian, the Methodist, as well as for the Catholic; and not only all these, and more, if there be more, fragments of Christian faith represented by any handful of our people who choose to assemble to worship God, after their own peculiar fashion; but if their be in the State those who refuse any creed test, and hold aloof from all Churches, their manhood must be recognized—they must not be persecuted either by fines, pains, nor penalties, nor even by spiritual and social moral torture."

We are not, thanks to God, a people worshipping material success, else this tribute to John Michel would not progress to an accomplished fact, as it will. Nor do we require from our benefactors and great men a slavish accordance with all our convictions, else the fact that John Michel did advocate and spiritually fight for negro slavery, would so unsettle him in our esteem that we could not thus plant a wreath of laurel on his pale brow. But it is the service rendered to human liberty, by his noble heroic struggles for our liberty, that have won our deathless regard, struggles never abandoned by him; whether north or south, east or west, never, never forgetting Ireland. Always ready to unshrink his flashing scimitar in defence of her honour and her fame.—*Yours faithfully,* RALPH VARIAN.

## MARKET REPORT.

[From the Commercial Herald of May, 30th.]

WHEAT—The market during the week has eased off a little in price, enabling exporters to purchase on more favorable terms. The market at the close is rather quiet, and with steadily improving crop prospects there is less disposition shown to purchase for future delivery. The closing price, \$1 75@1 80. Liverpool rates—For average 12s@12s 3d; Club, 12s 5d.

FLOUR—\$5 75@6 00 bbl, although standard brands of Extra—both Bakers and Family—are to be obtained in round lots at \$5 25@5 50. The stock of Flour is light, yet sufficient for the current demand.

BARLEY—Feed, \$1 15; Brewing, \$1 40; Coast, in lots within the range of \$1 35.

OATS—The demand is light, and prices favor the buyer. Sales continued to jobbing lots within the range of \$1 85@2 15 cwt.

CATTLE—Beef is plentiful, selling by the quarter at 47c; Calves, plenty, 50c. Mutton, 50c; Lambs, 70c. Hogs on foot are abundant, but the demand is light; prices 60c for live, and dressed, 60c, the latter for small.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Receipts for Butter are less liberal, and prices firm at 27c@30c for good choice, 28c; fair, 26c@28c. California Cheese, 12s@14c; Eastern Cheese 15c@16c for good to choice. Fresh California Eggs are plentiful at 22c@24c; 27,000 dozen Oregon, received by steamer, selling at 17c; Eastern Eggs, large arrivals, 18c@20c.

HAY—New crop is \$1 18@18. Sales of choice Wheat by the cargo at \$18 75, up to \$20 for prime.

POTATOES—All of the Humboldt and other choice old passed into the hands of the trade, and now jobbing at \$3 00. Tomatoes and Petalums out of the market. New sell from wagons at \$1 25@25 100 lbs, according to quality.

CORN—Offerings are light. Sales during the week rather limited, at \$1 27c@1 30 100 lbs.

BRAN—The supply is light and the demand large; mill price, \$27 50 100 lbs, middlings, \$30.

## BIRTHS.

O'BRIEN—In this city, May 25, to the wife of J. J. O'Brien, a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

CANNIFF—TAKER—In this city, May 24, James Canniff to Sophie Taker.

KINDLEON—RICE—In this city, on Ascension Thursday, in St. Patrick's Church, by Rev. Father Larkin, Owen Kindleon to Annie Rice, both of this city.

## DEATHS.

KERRIGAN—At Cranston, Rhode Island, Sunday, May 4, Patrick Kerrigan. He was born in the town of Dun-drum, county Donegal, and was 39 years of age at the time of his death. His father's name was James Kerrigan, and his mother's maiden name was Honora Lynch.

LUCAS—At Olygate, county Wexford, Ireland, at the advanced age of 92, Alice Lucas, widow of the late Henry Lucas, sister of the late Timothy Murphy of San Rafael, Marin county, and mother of Mr. John Lucas, San Marguerite Ranch, San Rafael.

FOGARTY—In this city, May 29, Edward R. Fogarty, native of Clonmel, St. Mary's Parish, county of Tipperary, Ireland, aged 29 years.

## NATIONALIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY.

At the meeting of the new Board of Directors of the Nationalist Printing and Publishing Company, on Wednesday, May 14th, the organization was completed, and is as follows:—

DAN'L SWEENEY, - - - PRESIDENT  
M. F. CUMMINGS, - - - VICE-PRESIDENT

### DIRECTORS:

M. MILES, JAMES BARRETT,  
F. F. BRYAN, DANIEL HARRY,  
P. HOLLAND, J. A. HICKS,  
M. A. CLARKE.

R. I. PITT, - - - MANAGER  
H. J. BYRNE, - - - EDITOR  
FRANK FOLEY, - - - CASHIER AND SECRETARY

The following is the list of Shareholders:—

M. F. Cummings, J. W. Collins,  
P. M. Toner, Thomas Ryan,  
F. F. Bryan, Patrick McDonough,  
Dr. P. J. McEwan, J. A. Hicks,  
M. J. Gavan, David Goggin,  
Francis Foley, Thomas Brannan,  
John J. Murphy, Jas. J. Caniffe,  
W. V. Gaffey, M. J. Wrin,  
John Kenealy, M. A. Clarke,  
James Allen, John Hagan,  
Thos. McMahon, Thos. McMamara,  
Daniel Sweeney, James Adams,  
Patrick Holland, John Flanigan,  
James Barrett, Daniel Harney,  
P. J. Casey, Thomas Callan,  
M. Miles, Michael Byrne,  
Wm. Sparrow, Thomas Donnelly,  
P. A. O'Sullivan, P. H. Lydon,  
Patrick Donohue, T. K. Howe,  
Frank Mahon, F. Flynn,  
Thomas F. Baines, Capt. Greany,  
John Corcoran, J. H. Dougherty,  
T. J. Dixon, James Ginty,  
John Herber, John Mallen,  
Henry Heron, Denis Coyne,  
P. Ford, Thomas Burke,  
Lawrence Curran, M. C. Bateman,  
Matthew Noonan, Ed. Noonan,  
Thos. McNery, John O'Connor,  
Hugh J. Byrne, R. D. Pitt,  
P. McEntee, Mathew Kearney,  
Thomas M. Connolly, B. J. Heavey.

## GRAND ANNUAL PICNIC AND FESTIVAL

DIVISION NO. 7. A. O. H.,  
...AT THE...



## City Gardens,

Sunday, June 15, 1873.

The Committee in charge will leave nothing undone to make this festival the most attractive of the Season. The Dancing Platform having undergone thorough repair, lovers of dancing are assured a good time. Those who may desire to engage in other simple and pleasant amusement will have ample opportunity. Prizes will be awarded to the best lady and gentleman dancers. Our lady patrons will be the exclusive use of the Shooting Gallery, and prizes will be awarded to the best shot. Various other games will be introduced.

## NEW YORK SALOON,

JOHN KELLY, Proprietor.  
No. 840 Market street, (Opposite Fourth.)

## LONDON and DUBLIN STOUT.

PURE IRISH WHISKY.

The best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

## THE STEAMER

## S. M. WHIPPLE

Has been thoroughly overhauled, and the owners are now ready to negotiate with societies or parties wishing to charter her for Sunday Excursions.

For particulars, apply on board, or to S. E. HERRICK, Agent, 126 Clay street.

## DALY & WARD,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

## Wines and Liquors.

No. 311 Sacramento street, between Front and Battery, SAN FRANCISCO.

## J. O. CONNOR & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION AGENTS.

119 Clay street, corner of Drumm. my10-1f

## P. F. Brady,

## LA GRANDE EXCHANGE,

610 MARKET STREET.  
And No. 11 Post Street. (Opposite Masonic Temple.)  
SAN FRANCISCO.

The reputation of the La Grande for the excellence of its Wines, Liquors and Cigars is always maintained.

## COL. W. W. SWADLEY,

## Valparaiso Mining Company

306 Montgomery Street.....SAN FRANCISCO.  
my17-1m

## DR. F. A. A. BELINGE,

## Physician and Surgeon,

(Late of St. Mary's Hospital.)  
Residence, No. 605 Geary street. Office, 142 1/2 Fourth street, San Francisco.  
Office Hours—From 10 o'clock A. M., to 12 M., and from 3 to 5 P. M.

## P. J. McMahon,

## RUSS HOUSE SALOON

MONTGOMERY STREET.  
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## SAN FRANCISCO

## BALL and RACKET COURT,

846 HOWARD STREET  
Between Fourth and Fifth.....SAN FRANCISCO.  
Fine Wines, LIQUORS and CIGARS.

THOMAS KELLY.....Proprietor  
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## MONTGOMERY'S HOTEL, 237 AND 239

Second street. Board and Lodging from \$4 to \$5 per week; six meal tickets for \$1. Conducted on temperance principles.

T. J. DIXON, J. J. DIXON

## Dixon Brothers,

## Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,

No. 406 Montgomery street, (Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co's., San Francisco.)  
All work warranted.

M. TRANOR, GEO. T. KNOX,  
Member S. F. S. & Ex. B'd

## TRANOR & KNOX,

## Commission Stock Brokers,

518 California street, San Francisco. my10-1f

## T. J. POWERS,

## Hayes Valley Market.

135 Hayes street, one door from Van Ness Avenue, SAN FRANCISCO.

Dealers in all kinds of American Meats, Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Pork, Hams, Bacon, Tongues, Sausages, Lard, and all kinds of Smoked Meats, Etc.

Restaurants, Boarding Houses and Shipping Orders promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge, at the Lowest Market Prices.

## McKenna & Greany,

## Commission Merchants

...AND DEALERS IN...

## HAY AND GRAIN.

West side of Drumm street, between Clay and Washington, San Francisco.

## P. A. ESPINA,

## PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP

Writing Academy, Room No. 7, over the Hibernia Bank, corner of Market and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.

## J. W. TUCKER & Co.

Diamonds, Fine Watches, Jewels and Silver—We offer the largest assortment ever in the city, and at low prices. Great care given to repairing watches. J. W. Tucker & Co., 101 and 103 Montgomery street.

Every variety of Watches repaired with care and warranted.

## SAN QUENTIN FERRY.

## CHANGE OF HOURS.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1873, the Steamer CONTRA COSTA, Captain MCKENZIE, connecting with the San Rafael Railroad, will leave as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO. SAN RAFAEL.  
9:30 A. M. 7:45 A. M.  
10:30 A. M. 8:45 A. M.  
4:30 P. M. 2:30 P. M.

Until further notice, the Steamer will make trips on SUNDAY as follows, leaving:

SAN FRANCISCO. SAN RAFAEL.  
10:30 A. M. 8:45 A. M.  
5:30 P. M. 3:30 P. M.

CHAS. MINTURN.

## James McGinn,

## Undertaker

General Furnisher,

No. 717 Market Street, opposite Dupont.

Houses and Coaches; Rosewood, Mahogany and Lead Coffins; Shrouds, Gravels, Silver and White Metal Coffins constantly on hand.

Grave Stones, Iron and Wood Enclosures furnished. Special attention given to disintering Bodies and preparing them for shipment to the Atlantic States and elsewhere.

Every variety of Funeral Equipments furnished to order.

## JOE BALOUN & JULIUS LAMBLA,

## MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 613 WASHINGTON STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO.

\$5 PAINTS.....BUSINESS SUITS, \$30.

## Court Exchange

MURDOCK & MURRAY.....PROPRIETORS

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Wines and Liquors. Dumbay Alley, Near of City Hall, San Francisco.

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## The Favorite and Fast Sailing

## STEAMER

## MARE ISLAND,

MAGUIRE.....Master

This splendid steamer has just been newly fitted up, and can now be chartered for Picnic or Excursion Parties on the most reasonable terms. Apply to the Captain, on board, at Market street wharf.

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## DONNELLY & KERR,

30 MONTGOMERY STREET, (Opposite Lick House.)  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## Wines and Liquors

OF THE BEST QUALITY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

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## Donovan House,

Michael Donovan.....Proprietor.

## HARNEY STREET,

BETWEEN THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH,

## Omaha, Nebraska.

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## KENNEDY'S BITTERS.

## ILLER & CO'S.,

OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

The latest and most POPULAR BITTERS known in the United States.

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## THE MAHON HOUSE

## San Rafael.

THIS CHARMING AND PLEASANT Summer Resort for Families is now open and ready to receive visitors. Elegantly furnished.

my10-1f M. O'DONNOR & J. JULIAN, Proprietors.

## Jacob Strahle & Co.,

...SOLE AGENTS FOR...

## DELANEY'S

## Patent Steel Wire Cushions.

533 Market Street 533  
San Francisco, Cal.

Post Office Box 1399

Always on hand, a full stock of Billiard Goods. The Largest House on the Pacific Coast. The Lowest Prices.

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## Captain Badger's

## GRAND CENTRAL PARK

## OAKLAND.

Forty minutes ride by Boat and Cars from San Francisco. The Accommodations for Amusement cannot be excelled.

The Largest Skating Pavilion and Ball Room on the Pacific Coast. A Beautiful Lake supplied with all kinds of Pleasure Boats for Visitors.

Is fitted up with all kinds of apparatus for those fond of Gymnastic Exercises.

Target Ground and Shooting Gallery

These beautiful grounds, sheltered from the winds which prevail on the other side of the Bay, nestling in verdure and affording a glorious view of the "Garden County of Alameda," offer unexceptionable attractions for

## PICNICS.

As arrangements can be made with the Boat and Railroad Company for very low rates.